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**NEW NAMES FOR WELL-KNOWN EUROPEAN MARINE  
MOLLUSCA\*\*\***

**Abstract**

In this article some little-known homonyms are mentioned and the correct valid name for the molluscs given. Also several newly noticed homonyms are corrected by introducing new names for the well-known but preoccupied one viz. *Barleeia carrozzai* nom. nov. pro *B. compacta* (JEFFREYS, 1884), *Parvioris anderswareni* nom. nov. pro *P. microstoma* (BRUSINA, 1869), *Pseudomalletia pianii* nom. nov. pro *P. obtusa* (G.O. SARS, 1872).

**Riassunto**

Col presente lavoro vengono evidenziate alcune omonimie e vengono indicati i nomi corretti da usare o proposti dei nomi nuovi come *Barleeia carrozzai* nom. nov. pro *B. compacta* (JEFFREYS, 1884), *Parvioris anderswareni* nom. nov. pro *P. microstoma* (BRUSINA, 1869), *Pseudomalletia pianii* nom. nov. pro *P. obtusa* (G.O. SARS, 1872).

In the course of preparation of the species-index for Monterosato's Opera Omnia several cases of homonymy were discovered.

Also a number of instances were noted where the usual name of the species is preoccupied. Although a replacement name is frequently available, it is only rarely used.

In order to draw attention to these cases we present here some notes on the correct name to be used, proposing new names whenever necessary. The species are discussed in alphabetical order. The genus name in which the species has originally been proposed is cited between square brackets.

— ***aculeata*** POLI, 1795 [Chama] not *Chama aculeata* STROEM, 1768.

The well-known name *Cardita aculeata* (POLI) turns out to be preoccupied and so an other name should be looked for. This is a rather difficult task, however. The species *C. aculeata* (POLI) or related species do occur in the Pliocene and Miocene all over Europe. In this connection there are a number of (sub)specific names in use for members of a complex of species.

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Some of these are *C. senilis* (LAMARCK, 1805), *C. rudista* LAMARCK, 1819 =? *C. rhomboidea* (BROCCHI, 1814), *C. globulina* MICHELOTTI, 1839, *C. squamulosa* NYST, 1845, *C. perglobulina* SACCO, 1899 and *C. scaldensis* GLIBERT, 1957. This last author, see GLIBERT (1957: 9-13), considers all these to belong to one complex of species, naming them as subspecies of the recent *C. aculeata*.

On the other hand JANSSEN & van der SLIK (1972: 176, 177) make a clear distinction between *C. senilis* and the pliocene subspecies of *C. aculeata*.

LAMARCK (1805:57) described the fossil *Venericardia senilis* from unknown age and locality as «oblique cordata, crassa; costis maximis convexis subimbricatis, muticis» and compared his new species (4 cm!) with *Arca senilis* by stating: «... ses grosses côtes analogues...». We therefore have grave doubts whether this name can be applied at all to a member of the aculeata-complex.

Some of the other names are equally doubtful. Therefore the best course of action seems to be to disregard all names which are based on fossil species and look for possible synonyms for the recent *Cardita aculeata* (POLI).

Here we were only able to find two names to be discussed viz. *Cardita squamosa* LAMARCK, 1819 and *Chama elegans* RÉQUIEN, 1848.

LAMARCK (1819: 22) in his description of *Cardita squamosa* referred to «Poli, Conch. 2, tab. 23 f. 22» giving 18 mm as dimension of his species. The figure (22) had been named *Chama muricata* POLI, 1795 already. In discussing this species, DESHAYES (in LAMARCK, 1835: 427, 428) concludes that *C. squamosa* LAMARCK = *C. muricata* (POLI) = *C. trapezia* (LINNÉ, 1767) and this conclusion is accepted by B.D.D. (1892: 231, 232). On the other hand PHILIPPI (1836: 54) suggests that Lamarck made a mistake and should have referred to tab. 23 f. 23 which is *C. aculeata*! POTIEZ & MICHAUD (1844: 159) then used *Cardita squamosa* LAMARCK, 1819 as the valid name, putting *Chama aculeata* POLI in the synonymy. As Philippi's suggestion cannot be proofed we agree with Deshayes and B.D.D. to consider *Cardita squamosa* LAMARCK as a junior synonym of *Cardita trapezia* (LINNÉ, 1767).

We are therefore left with *Chama elegans* RÉQUIEN, 1848, the (short) description reads: «*Chama (Cardita) elegans*. Testa subcordata, alba, inaequilatera, costis circa 18 eleganter muricatis. Long. 7 lat. 7 crass. 5». According to LOCARD & CAZIOT (1900: 233) this is equal to *Cardita aculeata* (POLI).

Although this identification is not as sure as one would wish, we nevertheless accept it and conclude that ***Cardita elegans*** (RÉQUIEN, 1848) [*Chama*] is the name to be used for *Chama aculeata* POLI, 1795 not STROEM, 1768.

— ***ancyloides*** FORBES, 1840 [Patella] not *Patella ancyloides* J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1824.

According to FRETTER & GRAHAM (1976:34) the correct name for this species is ***Proplidium exiguum*** (THOMPSON, 1844) [Patella].

Although «*Patella? exigua* Forbes» was not described by Thompson, the name was published as a synonym of *Patella ancyloides* FORBES and can be used as a substitute for that name being used subsequently as the valid

name for this taxon by many authors and firstly by WINCKWORTH (1932:219) in compliance with ICZN art. 11e.

Although the group-genus name *Propilidium* is generally credited to FORBES & HANLEY (1849: vol. 2:443) we point out that the second volume of Forbes & Hanley's work was issued dec. 1, 1849 and that Forbes description in *The Athenaeum* n. 1145 was published october, 6 of the same year. So the genus *Propilidium* should be given as FORBES, 1849 and not as FORBES & HANLEY, 1849.

— **compacta** JEFFREYS, 1884 [Hydrobia] not *Hydrobia compacta* CARPENTER, 1864.

This not very well-known species is discussed by VAN AARTSEN et al. (1984: 18 n. 067) as *Barleeia compacta*. Because of the primary homonymy with the species of Carpenter, we propose ***Barleeia carrozzai*** nom. nov. for *Hydrobia compacta* JEFFREYS, named after our good friend and well-known malacologist Ferdinando Carrozza of Soiana (Pisa).

— **cycladia** S.V. WOOD, 1840 [Kellia].

This species as well as several related ones have been mentioned by S.V. WOOD (1840: 247) but as «nomen nudum». They have been described and figured by J. de C. SOWERBY (1844: pl. 637). Later on S.V. WOOD (1851:113-131) has redescribed and figured these species again. The names used by both authors are not always exactly the same viz. the present species is *Kellia cycladea* J. de C. SOWERBY, 1844 = *Kellia cycladia* S.V. WOOD, 1851. At present the correct generic placement of this species is a matter of research.

— **diaphana** ARADAS & MAGGIORE, 1839 [Bulla] not *Bulla diaphana* MONTAGU, 1803.

The well-known name *Weinkauffia diaphana* (ARADAS & MAGGIORE) should be replaced by ***Weinkauffia turgidula*** (FORBES, 1844) as already indicated by VAN AARTSEN & GIANNUZZI-SAVELLI (1987: 271).

— **dolium** NYST, 1845 [Rissoa]

We take this opportunity to repeat the fact that the name ***Rissoa philippi*** ARADAS & MAGGIORE, 1844 is an earlier name for the shell called *Rissoa dolium* NYST, 1845. As indicated by VAN AARTSEN & GIANNUZZI-SAVELLI (1987: 271) both are new names for *Rissoa pusilla* PHILIPPI, 1836 not GRATELOUP, 1828. *Turbo pusillus* BROCCHI, 1814 does not belong to *Rissoa* but seems to be a *Rissoina*.

— **elegantissima** O.G. COSTA, 1861 [Trochus] not *Trochus elegantissimus* D'ORBIGNY, 1852.

This elegant and well-known species should be called ***Mathilda cochlaeformis*** BRUGNONE, 1873.

— **elliptica** SCACCHI, 1833 [Tellina] not *Tellina elliptica* BROCCHI, 1814 nor *Tellina elliptica* LAMARCK, 1818.

Although reluctantly we agree with VAN AARTSEN et al. (1984:62 n. 319) that this species is the same as *Lucina oblonga* PHILIPPI, 1836 and should therefore be called ***Scacchia oblonga*** (PHILIPPI, 1836).

— **hians** BROCCHI, 1814 [Cardium] non *Cardium hians* SPENGLER, 1799.

This well-known, rare bivalve should be called by its next available synonym viz. ***Cardium (Bucardium) indicum*** LAMARCK, 1819.

— ***inflatus*** CHEMNITZ, 1784 [Lima]: invalid. Published in a work rejected by ICZN with Dir. 1/1954 as non consistently binomial.

For a discussion of this well-known bivalve see VAN AARTSEN et al. (1984:60 n. 305) where the difficulty in choosing the right name is mentioned. We now agree with WAGNER & WAGNER-VAN ZIJP (1986: 128) that the correct name for this species is ***Lima tuberculata*** (OLIVI, 1792) [Ostrea].

According to VAN REGTEREN-ALTENA et al. (1969:24) *Lima exilis* S.V. Wood, 1839, a name applied to fossil specimens, is the same species.

— ***maroccanus*** DESHAYES, 1843 [Fusus]

This name seems not preoccupied by *Fusus maroccanus* REEVE, 1848 which is equal to *Fusus sinistralis* LAMARCK, 1816, all of which are based on Chemnitz' *Murex maroccanus* [non binomial].

The correct name for this sinistral species is ***Fusinus maroccensis*** GMELIN, 1791), based on the same Chemnitz reference. We agree with BOUCHET & WARÉN (1985:160) that *Sinistralia* H. & A. ADAMS, 1853 (Type species *Murex maroccensis* GMELIN, 1791), a genus to which the species has been often referred, is synonymous with *Fusinus* RAFINESQUE, 1815 (Type species by subsequent designation by SCHUMACHER, 1817: *Murex colus* Liné, 1758).

— ***microstoma*** BRUSINA, 1869 [Eulima] not *Eulima microstoma* PIETTE, 1855.

The species *Parvioris microstoma* (BRUSINA), a rather frequently occurring Mediterranean eulimid, does not seem to have obtained any synonyms. Because of the primary homonymy we propose the new name ***Parvioris anderswareni*** nm. nov. in honour of the great Swedish eulimid-specialist dr. Anders Warén.

— ***obtusa*** G.O. SARS, 1872 [Yoldia] not *Yoldia obtusa* GOULD, 1861.

This species was first mentioned under the name *Yoldia abyssicola* by M. SARS (1859: 86). This is a «nomen nudum», which is fortunate because otherwise we should have been faced with the difficult task to make out whether Sars' name was published earlier than *Yoldia abyssicola* TORELL, 1859, a different species.

Because of the publication of Torell, M. Sars changed the name of his species to *obtusa* and this name was validly published by his son in 1872. The original name, *Yoldia abyssicola* M. Sars is given in the synonymy, but at that time is a junior homonym and so cannot be used either.

Therefore we propose as replacement name ***Pseudomalletia pianii*** nom. nov. after our friend, well-known italian malacologist and fine bibliophile Piero Piani from Bologna. Contrarily to MAC ALESTER (1969: N233) who considers *Pseudomalletia* P. FISCHER, 1886 (Type species by subsequent designation *Yoldia obtusa* G.O. SARS, 1872 = *Pseudomalletia pianii* nom. nov., herein) as synonym of *Malletia* DESMOULINS, 1832 (Type species by monotypy *Malletia chilensis* DESMOULINS, 1832) we agree with WARÉN (1989: 249) and consider *Pseudomalletia* as full and well defined genus.

— ***parvum*** PHILIPPI, 1844 [Cardium] not *Cardium parvum* DA COSTA, 1778

nor *Cardium parvum* MAWE, 1823 nor *Cardium parvum* G.B. SOWERBY II, 1840.

As already mentioned by PETERSEN & RUSSEL (1972: 398) the correct name for this species is ***Parvicardium commutatum*** (B.D.D., 1892) [*Cardium exiguum* var.].

— ***picta*** SCACCHI, 1836 [Purpura] not *Purpura picta* TURTON, 1825.

The homonymy was already noted in 1844 (!) and therefore PHILIPPI proposed the replacement name *scacchianum*. Mentioned by VAN AARTSEN (1985: 12) it is now stressed that the name to be used for this species is ***Polia scacchiana*** (PHILIPPI, 1844) [Buccinum].

— ***pulchella*** BIVONA, 1832 [Scalaria] not *Epitonium pulchellum* NOODT, 1819.

Here we have a case of secondary homonymy. According to IREDALE (1921: 198) the species *Epitonium pulchellum* was validly published in the second edition of Bolten's catalogue. This second edition was edited by Noodt of which are all new species here described or figured.

The species of Bivona is now generally placed in *Epitonium* too so a secondary homonymy arises.

In considering other names for Bivona's species there is only *Scalaria schultzei* WEINKAUFF, 1868 to be considered. The name *S. schultzei* was given by WEINKAUFF (1868: 239) to a species which was identified by PHILIPPI (1844a:23) as *Scalaria multistriata* SAY, 1826 and found near Palermo by prof. Schultz.

This species shows clear spiral sculpture according to both PHILIPPI (op. cit.) and WEINKAUFF (op. cit.) and can therefore not be identified with ***Epitonium pulchellum*** (BIVONA). The fact that BOUCHET & WARÉN (1986:506) found a specimen in Jeffreys' collection which does not conform to this description only proves that this particular specimen cannot be considered a type of any sort. We agree with FRANCHINI (1975:7) who considers *E. schultzei* (WEINKAUFF, 1868) to be synonymous with *Epitonium algerianum* (WEINKAUFF, 1866).

As Bolten's 2nd edition is very scarce indeed we greatly appreciate the help of dr. Richard E. Petit in obtaining a copy of the pertinent plate. It turns out that *Epitonium pulchellum* NOODT, 1819 is a species of the genus *Terebra* and therefore Bivona's specific name should be considered as the valid name under the provisions of ICZN article 59 (c).

— ***pygmaea*** GRATELOUP, 1838 [Acteon] not *Acteon pygmaea* LEA, 1833.

For the widely diffused and well-known species *Chrysallida pygmaea* (GRATELOUP, 1838) we propose to use the name given by JEFFREYS (1869:208), to a recent specimen viz. ***Chrysallida stefanisi***, (JEFFREYS, 1869) [Rissoa]. We realize that there may be an earlier name for a fossil form of this species, but we have not been able to find one, which is unequivocally applicable.

— ***rostratus*** OLIVI, 1792 [Murex] not *Murex rostratus* BRANDER ex SOLANDER ms., 1766.

In this case we follow DODGE (1952:133 note 1) who clearly states that the work by Brander cannot be considered binomial and thus has no status



in nomenclature.

The name of this species therefore remains ***Fusinus rostratus*** (OLIVI, 1792) [Murex].

— «***rubra***» (= *ruber*) J. ADAMS, 1797 [Turbo] not *Turbo ruber* VON SALIS, 1793.

As already indicated by VAN AARTSEN et al. (1984: 17 n. 066) this species should be called ***Barleeia unifasciata*** (MONTAGU, 1803) [Turbo].

— ***scabrum*** PHILIPPI, 1844 [Cardium] not *Cardium scabrum* REUSS, 1844.

Always a great difficulty is formed by specific names published in the same year. In fact we do not know which one of the two relevant publications appeared earlier. However it is known (and mentioned by VAN AARTSEN & GIANNUZZI-SAVELLI, 1987:271) that PHILIPPI published his book in january or february. As to the work of REUSS we have no indication and we must therefore assume that it is published later in the year 1844.

The name therefore remains ***Parvicardium scabrum*** (PHILIPPI, 1844) [Cardium].

— ***scalaris*** PHILIPPI, 1836 [Melania] not *Melania scalaris* WAGNER in SPIX, 1827 nor *Melania scalaris* J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1829.

Discussed by VAN AARTSEN (1987:149) where the correct name to be used is given as ***Turbonilla jeffreysi*** (JEFFREYS, 1848) [Chemnitzia].

— ***spiralis*** MONTAGU, 1803 [Turbo] not *Turbo spiralis* POIRET, 1801.

A recently rediscovered preoccupation of the name *Turbo spiralis*. Already in 1817 however, Dillwyn proposed the name *Voluta pellucida* for the species of Montagu. As a result the correct name for *Chrysallida spiralis* (MONTAGU, 1803) [Turbo] becomes ***Chrysallida pellucida*** (DILLWYN, 1817) [Voluta].

It should be noted that this is not to be confounded with the «nomen dubium» *Turbo pellucidus* J. ADAMS, 1797, which may have been a *Chrysallida* too.

— ***trevelyana*** THOMPSON, 1840 [Scalaria]

As it turns out that the name by Thompson is only a «nomen nudum», the species should be called ***Epitonium trevelyanum*** (JOHNSTON, 1841) [Scalaria] the first valid introduction of the name being of JOHNSTON.

— ***turbonilloides*** BRUSINA, 1869 [Odostomia] not *Odostomia turbonilloides* DESHAYES, 1861.

Already renamed by COSSMANN (1921: 258) and now to be called ***Chrysallida brusinai*** (COSSMANN, 1921) [Pyrgulina].

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